No. G. 5639—G. M. 232-06-9, dated 14th March 1907.

Whereas the lands described in the annexed schedule, and measuring approximately 371 acres and 16 guntas, are required for the purpose of locating the Indian Institute of Science associated with the name of the late Mr. J. N. Tata;

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is pleased to assign to the Governor-General of India in Council, with effect from the 14th day of March 1907, the exclusive management of and full jurisdiction over the said lands for so long as the said lands are used for the purpose aforementioned.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
Dewan of Mysore.

Schedule of boundaries of the lands assigned for the Indian Institute of Science.

The lands comprised within the boundaries defined below and forming part of the catchment area of Sankey's Reservoir, Bangalore :—

The boundary line on the east commences from the point where the nulla to the north of the Sankey's Reservoir Pontoon shed joins the tank bed, and thereafter runs northward along the Sankey's Reservoir bed, crosses the road leading from the Butts to the Tumkur road, and joins the feeder channel of the Reservoir just above this road. This channel thereafter becomes the boundary along the remaining portion of the east, and along the north and west, till it meets the old Tumkur road running behind the Maharaja's Mills. The boundary to the south is the continuation of the road along Sankey's Reservoir to the junction of the present Tumkur road and from thence along the proposed road to meet the old Tumkur road.

Notification No. Fl. 6889, dated the 14th March 1907.

The following Order of Government is published for general information :—

No. FL. 6878-88, DATED THE 14TH MARCH 1907.

ORDER.—The Government of His Highness the Maharaja have had under their consideration for some time past the question of the abolition of the *halat* duty on arecanut (*supari*), and how best to carry out, without embarrassment to the State's finances, a reform, which, apart from individual differences of opinion as to the actual incidence of the duty, is recognized by all competent authorities as one of ing administrative necessity and of far-reaching importance.

2. The separate memorandum annexed shows in a succinct form the nature and origin of the *halat* on *supari*, the administrative and economic evils which its retention entails, and the endeavours made in the past to mitigate them. It is here sufficient to remark that the process of declension in the condition of the people of the Malnad, which first attracted notice more than twenty years ago, and which led to special enquiries being instituted as to the causes of such declension and the remedies that should be applied, has become increasingly marked in recent years, so much so as to threaten the extinction of the *supari* industry. It is notorious that the population in the Malnad is decreasing, and the general condition is one of increasing poverty and inability to tide over seasons even of temporary distress. The drought of the last two seasons particularly has very severely affected the garden owners, and it will take them some years to recover from the destruction wrought by the loss of the normal water-supply, for, where trees have not been actually killed, their vitality has been so impaired that they are likely to produce little or no crop for some time to come. In these circumstances, the Government are convinced that the relief, to which the people of the Malnad have so long been anxiously looking forward, can no longer be postponed without serious consequences.

3. The chief difficulty that has hitherto stood in the way of effective relief being attempted has been the fact that a considerable revenue (nearly 3½ lakhs of rupees per annum) was being realized from this item of taxation, which it was felt the State could ill afford to forego in the then condition of its finances. His Highness' Government have since carefully gone into the question; and as a result of the